

OUR RELATIONS TO FILIPINOS.

A Number Of Documents Sent to The Senate.

A CHANCE TO SECURE ARMS.

One Object of Sending the Expedition to Manila With Dewey—Account Parporting to Prove Double Dealing on Part of Filipino Hong Kong Committee—Information In Captured Papers.

Washington, March 27.—The President today sent to the Senate additional documents concerning the Philippine insurgents, consisting of papers captured by American troops; information concerning Philippine committee in Hong Kong; treatment of prisoners, etc. The documents concerning the meeting of the Philippine committee in Hong Kong is a transcript of the minutes of the proceedings of the committee held on February 24 and April 5, 1898. The record for April 5, contains the Filipino version of Aguinaldo's negotiations with Admiral Dewey relative to the former accompanying the Admiral to Manila. One of these entries is to the following effect:

"The President [Aguinaldo] described the negotiations which took place during his absence in Singapore with the American consul of that English colony. Both agreed that the President should confer with the admiral commanding the American squadron in Mis Bay, and if he should accept his propositions as beneficial to the Filipinos, he should go in one of the cruisers which form the fleet to take part in the subsequent events."

AGUINALDO WAS SUSPICIOUS. The account says that Aguinaldo asked for the advice of the committee, as to whether he should accompany the admiral. The advice was generally favorable to his going, but Aguinaldo insisted that it was dangerous to go to the Philippines "without a previous written agreement with the admiral, since it may happen that if he places himself at his orders he may make him sign proposals highly prejudicial to the interests of the fatherland."

He said that acceptance of such proposals would be unprofitable, while if he should refuse, "a break between the two is evident," and he therefore proposed that a committee should be sent to the admiral to intervene with the insurgents if necessary and to ascertain the intentions of the United States. To this it was replied by members of the committee that "it is thoroughly agreed upon with the admiral that he is to give to the President all the arms which he needs, since the former is convinced that the fleet can do nothing in the Philippines if it is not used in connection with the insurgents in carrying out their plan of war against the Spanish government." They expressed the opinion that owing to Admiral Dewey's "degree of culture" he would not require the signing of any documents, but insisted that if he should so insist Aguinaldo could decline. In this connection the following extract is significant:

"There will be no better opportunity than the present for the expeditionary forces to land on those islands and to arm themselves at the expense of the Americans and assure the attainment of our legitimate aspirations against those very people. The Filipino people, unprovided with arms, will be the victims of the demands and exactions of the United States, but provided with arms will be able to oppose themselves to them and struggle for their independence."

Agonized urged that Aguinaldo, once in the Philippines, could arouse the masses to action against the Americans. He thought, however, that it was probable that the United States would grant independence to the Philippines. It was voted unanimously that Aguinaldo should go.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS. Among the documents is also a letter dated May 1 last, signed by Quartermaster Sonnichsen, then in captivity among the Filipinos. He says: "Up to Lieutenant Gilmore's arrival we have been treated in a most barbaric manner, starved, beaten and bound. We have been living on 5 cents a day and most of us are nearly naked. The Spaniards have been treated even worse than we, being tortured in the stocks and starved."

One section of the material forwarded relates to reports which were sent to the Philippines and were regarded as encouraging to the insurgents. One of these is from J. V. Martin, of St. Louis, who asks for an article on the Philippine question, which he says would strengthen the cause of anti-expansion in the elections in the United States. There is also a letter dated at Cincinnati and signed Dansinger, which purports to be in the proceedings of the Ohio Single Tax League in derogation of the war upon the insurgents. Mr. Dansinger also expresses his strong opposition to such a war.

PANIC IN THE COURT ROOM.

Exciting Scenes at the Hearing of the Powers Case.

Frankfort, Ky., March 26.—The most thrilling event of the examining trial of Republican Secretary of State Caleb Powers occurred this afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock, and for a few minutes it looked as if serious trouble could not be prevented. Colonel George Denny, for the defendant, in an argument upon the competency of a question, said:

"It is perfectly lawful for people to come here, and to come armed. I came here several times myself."

He was referring to the crowd that was present at the mass meeting held in the State House yard just prior to Governor Geobel's assassination. Colonel Campbell, for the prosecution,

replied that he did not consider it lawful, and was surprised to know that Mr. Denny had come here armed. Denny denied having made such a statement, and said that he had made the statement. Both men were very much excited and spoke with vehemence, and with arms shaking commenced to advance toward each other. The court room was crowded and the audience evidently thought a fight was on and made a mad rush for the doors and windows, people falling over each other in their efforts to get out of the room. Several policemen and deputy sheriffs were crying for order, and Judge Moore was bringing his gavel down with terrific force and urging the people to take their seats. After five or ten minutes of the most exciting scenes since the assassination, quiet was restored.

Colonel Campbell then arose and apologized to Denny and to the court. Colonel Denny replying in a very happy speech. On inspection of the record it was found that Colonel Campbell had misconstrued Colonel Denny's statement.

Ex-Governor Brown in a speech asked the court to adjourn and give the people time to cool off, stating that it was only by the coolness of several officers and people around him that dozens of people were not killed. He further said that it was not that he feared any violence, but he only spoke for the protection of his client. County Attorney Polgrove objected to adjourning, stating that it would be an admission that the court was unable to protect the prisoner, and insisted upon resuming the questioning of Golden.

Colonel Denny agreed with Polgrove. At the conclusion of the examination of Golden, the Commonwealth rested its case.

WORK OF GRIM DESTROYER.

Many Deaths in County and Town During The Past Week.

D. B. GREEVER.

D. B. Greever was born in Washington county, Virginia, on the first day of January, 1808, and died at his home in Burke's Garden on the 23rd of March, 1900. His parents moved to Burke's Garden when he was a very small boy, six or seven years old, and he lived and died on the farm where they first settled. In his early life he was a school teacher, and one of the ministers who conducted his funeral services on last Saturday referred to the fact that he went to school to the deceased sixty-two years ago this winter.

As would be supposed from the fact of his great age, he was a man of remarkable strength and energy. He was a self-reliant man and attended to his own affairs almost to the day of his death. A week before he died, he rode four miles to the post office and returned on horseback. On his way home that day, his horse became frightened at a dog and ran away with him, running several hundred yards before the old man succeeded in stopping him. It is thought that his death was largely the result of this accident, for he seemed very much exhausted and seemed to have sustained a severe nervous shock in getting off his horse at home he fell, but did not appear to be much hurt. He was out the next day, but was confined to his bed after that day.

He was known as a man of the most exact business methods. It was said of him that he would ride across Burke's Garden, even in the last years of his life, to pay a man five cents, if he owed him. He expected others to be equally prompt with him.

He was remarkably well informed for a man of his age and was greatly interested in the new problems of the past two years. He never lost his interest in either public affairs or in the more personal matters of every day life.

He joined the Lutheran church forty-six years ago and was a consistent member until his death. In him has passed away one of the oldest men in the county, one who linked the present to the past, the almost forgotten past, and the stern days of his childhood somehow seem farther away than before. When his father moved to Burke's Garden there were only about ten families living in the place, and every man in the neighborhood met the new comers over the mountains and helped them to get their wagons across. Roads, there were none, and the wagons were brought down the mountain with saplings dragged behind to hold them back.

As these old men are gathered to their fathers, we are made to realize more fully that we live in another age and that the burdens they are laying down are laid down forever, and that the duties which are ours are of a more complex and far-reaching nature. May we be as faithful as they have been!

MRS. COSBY GRAHAM.

On last Sunday night, at nine o'clock, Mrs. Cosby Graham died at the home of her son, Mr. William Graham, on Plum Creek, three miles west of Tazewell. She had been quite ill for some time and her death was not unexpected. Mrs. Graham was the daughter of James and Mary Graham, was born in our town on the 25th of January, 1824, had five brothers, who grew up to manhood, and four sisters, who grew up to womanhood. She is survived by her one, her brother, Col. Joseph Harrison.

In 1852 she was married to Samuel C. Graham, Esq., who became one of the most popular and influential citizens of the county. He was for some years clerk of the county, was afterwards Judge of the county court of Buchanan county, was a member from Tazewell county of the celebrated Secession Convention, and during Mr. Cleveland's first term as President was U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Virginia. He died in April, 1896. Mrs. Graham leaves one daughter, Mrs. Wm. H. Kelly, and one son, Mr. William Graham.

In early life she connected herself with the Presbyterian church, and was a member of the first organization of that church at Tazewell. Of the eleven members who constituted that organization, she is survived by two, the venerable Mrs. Amanda Cox, now of Wytheville, Va.,

MOB VIOLENCE IN DAYLIGHT.

A Double Lynching in Virginia in Full View of Officers of the Law.

WHITE AND NEGRO VICTIMS.

Ex-County Judge Took Part in Lynching—Troops Had Been Sent to the Scene by Governor Tyler, but Were Withdrawn at Request of Sheriff of the County.

The majesty of the law has never been more impudently defied in Virginia than it was at Emporia, the county seat of Greensville county, on last Saturday, the 24th inst. Walter Cotton, a convicted negro murderer, and B. and O'Grady, a white man, were confined in the jail at Emporia. Cotton had been convicted at Portsmouth, Va., of murder and had been sentenced to be hung. He made his escape, and had gone to Greensville county, where he was located by two officers of the law, Saunders and Welton. The officers went to arrest him, he being at the time in an old cabin, and a tramp, by the name of O'Grady, accidentally, it is supposed, being with him. When the officers approached the cabin they were shot and killed by Cotton.

As soon as the crime was made known to the people of the community where the officers were killed, pursuit was made of Cotton and O'Grady. They were soon overtaken and arrested, but not together, they having separated. Public feeling was greatly incensed against the negro desperado, and also against O'Grady, who seems to have been guilty of no offense, except that of being accidentally in the company of Cotton. Information reached Governor Tyler that there would probably be a lynching, and he ordered one company of the Richmond Blues to Emporia to preserve order. The soldiers under the command of Major Cutchins promptly repaired to the place.

Major Cutchins soon arrived at the conclusion that a lynching was imminent, and announced his intention of calling upon the Governor to send more troops. On Saturday morning a conference was held between county judge Samuel Goodwin and Sheriff Lee on the one hand, and a number of citizens on the other. At the conference the question of discharging the military was discussed. It was determined at that conference that the soldiers were no longer needed, and the sheriff so notified Major Cutchins. As soon as the soldiers departed the crowd in the town constantly increased, and the mob soon got down to business. The county judge was warned to keep out of the court-house yard, and the sheriff was warned to stay away from the jail. Former County Judge G. P. Burham was leader of the mob. He and a few others found no difficulty in entering the jail.

They brought Cotton out and hung him on a tree in the court-house yard, the act being witnessed by a large crowd of men and some women. The negroes who had gathered on the scene demanded that the white man, O'Grady, should also be brought forth and hung. Though he had been guilty of no crime, except that of being in the company of Cotton, the demand was yielded to, and O'Grady suffered the same treatment that Cotton had received from the mob.

No greater disgrace in the way of open lawlessness has ever been known in Virginia. It is the result of the constantly growing spirit of lawlessness that has been existing in the State for years. The responsibility should be placed upon the authorities who had not the courage or the disposition to prevent the crime.

DEATHS AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.

JAMES C. SMITH.

On Friday morning, a little after four o'clock, James C. Smith, one of the most highly respected colored citizens of the county, and, perhaps, the oldest man in Tazewell, died at his home on Clinch River, about five miles west of town. He was born in Granger county, North Carolina, on the 14th day of June, 1804, and would consequently have been ninety-six years old if he had lived to see the next anniversary of his birthday. He moved from North Carolina to Tennessee with his old master, Capt. Sterling Smith. He came to Tazewell about 1850 with Col. Robert Smith, who was his master until the slaves were made free as a result of the Civil War. Since 1850 he has lived in the county, always respected as a bondman and a freeman. He was a colored man of the old school, of excellent manner and courteous bearing. On Sunday he was buried near his home, the funeral and burial being largely attended. Peace to the ashes of "Uncle Jim," whom we knew well and respected from our childhood to this hour.

GOLDEN DRUNK OR BRIBED.

Wife of Star Witness in Kentucky Murder Would not Believe Him on Oath.

Louisville, March 27.—Capt. Horn, a nephew of Mrs. F. Whorton Golden, whose husband is chief witness against the accused Republicans, received a letter from Mrs. Golden today in which she says Golden must have been drunk or bribed when he swore to what he did. She tells him to inform Powers that Golden's testimony can be thrown out; that she would not believe him or Frank Cecil on oath.

GRACIOUS REVIVAL.

The protracted meeting which was begun at the Methodist church at North Tazewell on the 18th inst., is still in progress, and has developed into one of the most successful revivals of religion ever known in Tazewell. It will be remembered that the meeting was started with the quarterly meeting, which was held on the 17th and 18th insts. Since that time the Rev. J. S. French, the pastor of the church, has been laboring with great earnestness and success for the upbuilding of the church and the salvation of souls. He has held services each morning at 11 o'clock and each night at 7:30. His expounding of the word of God has been accompanied with great power, and a profound spiritual impression has been made upon the community. Revs. T. R. Handy and D. A. Daugherty have been giving Rev. French all the assistance they could extend, and all the time they could spare from their respective duties as presiding elder and preacher in charge of the West Tazewell circuit.

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During the meetings there have been about sixty professions of religion, and there are a good many persons who are yet anxious about their spiritual condition. When it is known that the congregations that have attended have not been large, perhaps not averaging one hundred, the results are truly wonderful. This, perhaps, has been caused by the fact that those who have attended have been there not from curiosity but from deep interest.

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On last Friday morning Miss Malinda Fox died at her home in Burke's Garden, aged seventy-eight years. She was a descendant of one of the first families that settled in the Garden, and for a number of years had been a member of the Lutheran Church. Funeral services were held at Central church on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the same time the funeral services of Mr. D. B. Greever were held, it being a joint service. The remains of both these venerable persons were buried in the cemetery at Central church. We are informed by those who knew Miss Fox that she was an excellent woman.

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There are some Democratic papers in the country that declare their party will have a good chance to win the Presidency at the approaching election. They must be presuming largely on the ignorance and fickleness of the masses of the American people. What has Democracy done in recent years that entitles it to the confidence and support of the people?

It looks very much like the Democratic party is trying to crucify Governor Tyler. The Democratic papers and leaders are trying to place the blame for the double lynching at Emporia, Va., on last Saturday upon him. The fact is, that the blame rests upon the local Democratic authorities, the county judge and the sheriff, and to the mob spirit that has been growing in this State for some years.

A number of the Democratic papers in Virginia that are now much excited over the fact that the State is being run by a machine, an oligarchy an office holders despotism. These are a few of the unsavory names they give to the corrupt ring of which Senator Martin is the boss. Our Democratic contemporaries, however, seem to rest satisfied after they have severely criticised the ring, and when election times roll around they march up to the support of the machine.

A Washington correspondent of the Kosonke World, under date of 29th inst., writes that paper: "The case of General Walker against Congressman Rhea, involving the title to the seat from the Sixth Virginia district, is likely to be reported to the Committee on Elections to the House within a few days, and it is believed the report of the committee will be in favor of Gen. Walker." The Republicans of this district will be glad when the report is made, and know that General Walker should be seated.

The Staunton News (Democratic), speaking of the seating of Dr. R. A. Wise in Congress as the representative of the Second Virginia District, says: "With a partisan and one-sided election law, Republicans outside the State conclude that it was intended to make Democratic majorities, no matter how the votes are cast." Every sensible man in the State also knows that the election law was intended for such purposes and that the intentions and purposes have been fully accomplished. The Democratic majorities in Virginia are fruits of the Walton law, and it is right that honest men in all parts of the Union should so conclude. If the Democratic majorities have not been founded on fraud, why will the party refuse to enact an honest election law, by which a fair expression of the will of the people can be obtained?

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